The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO 23 | MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897. | PRICE, 3 CENTS

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A Missing "M"

ONE Saturday morning I was sitting at my desk opening my correspondence, when I came across a letter which conveyed to me news that considerably shocked me. My old friend and client, Sir Douglas Renwood, was dead, and the letter announcing the sad intelligence was from his nephew, and ran thus:

"COTTAGE, STAINES, JUNE, 1.

"DEAR MR. GEARY—I have to inform you of the sad death of my uncle. He passed away at 10 o'clock last night. It was all terribly sudden. He caught a violent chill last week, which developed into inflamation of the lungs. We sent for Dr. Holmes, the leading doctor here but he could do no good, and the end came last evening.

"I write to you because I think it desirable that you as the family adviser, should come down here at once and arrange for the funeral, and also to go into other matters connected with my poor uncle's estate. Yours faithfully. MARK RENWOOD."

"Ah!" said I to myself, as I concluded the reading of the letter. "The other matters which Mr. Mark refers to are closely connected with himself. He is the next of kin. Sir Douglas died unmarried. This means £20,000 a year for my young friend."

I then proceeded to continue my work of opening the morning's letters, and finding that there was nothing of urgent importance therein I determined to act on Mark Renwood's suggestion and go down to Staines without delay.

I sent to my head clerk and told him of my intention, bidding him also to find out when there was a train from Paddington. He soon returned with the information that I could catch a good one at 12.30, and I accordingly drove to Kensington and collected what I required for my journey, and an hour later was seated in a first class carriage on my way to Staines.

I had announced my coming by telegraph from Paddington, and I was, therefore, not surprised to find young Renwood waiting for me when I alighted.

He was a tall, fair young man, with strong, aquiline features and small, gray eyes. I had known him since he was at Eton, and he held out his hand to me with a cordial smile.

'I am delighted to see you come so soon, Mr. Geary," he said, speaking in a hearty tone, "but I wish you had come on more joyous business. This is a sad affair indeed."

"Sad enough," I enjoined, "and yet we must all die some day or other—else where would the young ones come in?"

The cottage was about half a mile from the station, and our journey took us along the river bank. As we passed the boathouse on the slope he said in a low voice:

This is the spot where my poor uncle contracted the chill which caused his end. He and I were walking along this path one evening, when we heard a cry for help and the next moment a child's head appeared above the water. I, of course, would have plunged in, but as you have perhaps noticed I am suffering from a temporary sprain, and I could not swim an inch. My uncle, knowing this, threw of his coat, and swimming to the spot where the child was fast sinking, rescued it just as the youngster came up for the third time."

"A heroic act, indeed, considering his time of life" I said.

"It was a heroic action, but it cost him his life. I begged him directly we reached home, to go to bed, but he refused, saying that he would simply change his clothes and have a bath, and then be as fit as possible. Alas, he was mistaken. Next morning he said he had caught a cold and in the evening he was so shaky that I went for the doctor. Then followed inflammation of the lungs—and then—death."

"This Dr. Holmes," I queried, "is he a really good man?"

"I believe he is the best doctor in these parts. Had I known things were so serious I would have wired to town for our own man, but I never dreamed that such was the case."

"Poor old gentleman!" I said. "And he was to have been married soon, was he not?"

Yes. That is the saddest part of the business. He looked forward so much to giving up the state of bachelordom in which he had lived, and now,—well, it's no use talking of the past."

I followed him into the cottage and up the stairs until we came to the room where the dead baronet lay.

I went slowly toward the bed on which my poor old friend and client rested, and drawing aside the sheet which covered the dead face took a last, long look on the features I knew so well.

I was aroused from my reflections by the entrance of young Renwood, who came up to the bedside and pulled out his cigar case, several papers dropping from his pocket at the time.

"Have a cigar," he said as I stooped to pick up the papers. And then seeing a shade of annoyance that I could not conceal cross my face at the smoking at a such a time and in such a place he said hastily: "Perhaps we'd better not smoke, though. It's hardly decent in a room with death in it."

His sudden glowl of proper feeling did not impress me, and I merely handed him the papers he had dropped in silence.

One of these he handed back to me.

"You'd better look at that, Mr. Geary," he said abruptly. "That is Dr. Holmes' certificate of death."

"I glanced at the document. Yes, it was all in order. "Douglas Kenneth Renwood, aged 65," and so on. But when I came to the heading. "Cause of Death," I gave a violent start.

"Good heavens," I said to myself. Can this be possible? Can this be possible?"

For something I had seen in that certificate had connected itself with something I had seen in another document I had seen that morning, and the sight of the two things filled me with an awful suspicion.

And I determined to act on that suspicion and to act at once. Asking Renwood to excuse me for half an hour as I wanted to call on a legal friend who lived in town, I hurried away.

I was going to call on Dr. Holmes, whose name was at the foot of the certificate recording the death of Sir Douglas Renwood.

I had to wait some time at the physician's house, as he had numerous consultations in progress. After an hour of terrible anticipation in the dull waiting room I was at length ushered into the doctor's presence.

"Dr. Holmes," I said, "I have not come to see you professionally, but rather to ask you a question. Did you sign a certificate of the death, through inflammation of the lungs, of Sir Douglas Renwood, who now lies dead at the place called——Cottage?"

He jumped from his chair in his amazement.

"My dear sir," he cried, "what on earth are you talking about? I know nothing whatever of Sir Douglas Renwood except that he was reputed to be a man of eccentric habits, as he refused to have any servants in his house."

The suspicion which had been darkening in my mind grew darker as he spoke these words.

In a moment I had risen from the chair, and, walking quickly to the doctor's side, I said:

"Doctor there has been some foul play in this business. Sir Douglas Renwood lies dead, and I have just seen a certificate of his decease bearing your name at the foot."

"The doctor looked astounded.

"Then it is a forgery," he cried. "I have never signed a certificate of this man's death. More than that, I did not know even that he was ill."

I thought for a moment and then said:

'Our way is clear. We must go at once to the police station and get a warrent for the arrest of the man who produced that certificate as coming from you. That man is Mark Renwood, Sir Doughlas's nephew and—heir."

The doctor gave me a quick glance,

"His heir, eh?" he said. Come, perhaps we are on the brink of a discovery. It seems to me that there is more in this business than meets the eye."

I thought so too.

An hour later Dr. Holmes, a couple of plain clothes policemen and myself entered the cottage. Bidding the two men to be close at hand in case of need the doctor and I went straight up stairs in search of Mr. Mark Renwood.

He did not seem in the least astounded at the appearance of the doctor. Evidently he imagined that he was the "legal friend" on whom he fancied I had gone to call, for he held out his hand with a smile.

"Any friend of yours, Mr. Geary," he said "is welcome here. Introduce me, please."

Wondering whether he was merely playing me a part or was sincere I formally introduced the two men.

"Dr. Holmes—Mr. Mark Renwood."

A terrible change came over Renwood's face, and he clung to the table for support. He tried to speak, but words failed him. The look on his features told what I had already guessed.

But there was no time or conjecture. I touched the bell, and the two constables appeared in a moment.

"I give this man in custody," I said in a loud voice, "for uttering a forged death certificate. Whether a further charge and a more serious one will be added remains to be seen."

Renwood uttered not a word. With a white, scared look he suffered himself to be led from the house, and thence into a conveyance. Our way lay in the direction of the police station.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Sir Douglas Renwood, and the verdict of the jury, following on the doctor's post mortem examination, was "wilful murder against Mark Renwood."

He was accordingly committed for trial at the next Assizes.

The incident which served to convict him was the forged certificate. He could assign no reason for the forgery and therefore the jury had no option but to conclude that the man who had administered to the deceased the the subtle poison which caused his death was his nephew, the man who stood in the dock.

Sentence was passed accordingly, and on the night before his execution he sent for the chaplain and made a full confession.

It ran thus:

"I killed my uncle by means of a drug which the natives use in certain parts of India for medical purposes, and which leaves the features calm and composed after death. My uncle was about to marry, and in the event of his doing so, and having issue, I knew that my chance of a great estate was gone. So I brought him down to Staines and kept him under lock and key in the cottage.

"Having killed him, I knew that no physician would certify the death with out some sort of inquiry, and therefore forged a certificate of the death myself I sent for the solicitor, Geary, in order that he might see for himself that all was fair and square; otherwise I appreciated the fact that there might be some awkwardness about the transferring to me of the property. How Geary discovered that the instrument was not genuine passes my understanding. It is that discovery which has put the rope around my neck."

How did I discover the forgery? By the fact that I knew Dr. Holmes' handwriting and detected the difference? Not a bit of it. The doctor's handwriting was as unknown to me as the first Pharaoh. No. It was simply on account of the fact that the death certificate bore the cause of death, "inflamation of the lungs," with the word "inflammation" being spelled with one "m."

In the letter from Mark Renwood with which this history begins the word occurred with the letter omitted, and it struck me as being very curious that two men should make a mistake over the same word. So curious was this apparent coincidence that I pursued the inquiries which ended as I have described. If Mr. Mark Renwood had been a better speller, he would in all probability, be alive at this hour.—Cassell's Journal.

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DELAWARE DIVORCES.

The General Assembly just adjourned granted 103 divorces, the list being as follows:

Laura C. and William H. Acklan,
Martha P. and Robert H. Argo.
Mary J. and Walter Blackburn.
Florence T. and Albert L. Boss.
Christian and Marguerette Bonash.
William A. and Mary F. Bennum.
Maggie M. and Harvey H. Bryant.
Fannie and Harvey C. Beach.
Kate A. and John C. Bogart.
Caroline and William H. Bolte.
Annie M. and Reville Bossman.
James A. and Sarah E. Boyd.
Mary E. and Henry H. Baily.
Mary D. and Henry A Bell.
Annie and James M Clees.
Joseph R. and Sarah Cannon.
Edward S. and Carrie Compton.
Albert and Julia Cole.
Ella and Robert Colgain.
Seymour C. and Mary E. Downes.
Ella and Charles W. Dellop.
John S. and Mary J. Durham.
Joseph A. and Eliza J. Daniels.
Benjamin and Sarah J. Daniels.
Theresa P. and James A. Dicus.
Mary F. and Thomas H. Denby.
Annie F. and Milton Edwards.
Lewis E. and Kate Eliason.
Joseph P. and Della E. Fryling.
Clara D. and Edward S. Farrow.
Major F. and Jane Fawcett.
Lewis C. and Kate Frankau.
Emma L. and William Gordon.
Eva S. and William Gregg.
Mollie P. and Daniel T. Griffith.
Mary A. and Howard A. Garrett.
George T. and Mary E. Hannahs.
William J. and Mary M. Hickman.
Jennie and Robert Hickby.
Lucretia and William Hatch.
Heziah F. and Richard E. Hayes.
Mary and Paul F. Herbert.
Annie F. and Thomas H. Harris.
Kate S. and Harry E. Heal.
Emma and John L. Hooten.
E. P. and Sarah V. Hannah.
William I. and Emma Hastings.
Mary and Samuel B. Hunter.
J. Curtis and Emma L. James.
William W. and Jennie Jones.
George A. and Mary E. Johnson.
Annie T. and Gustave C. Jahns.
Annie M. and William Jordan.
Gertrude P. and William T. Kitchen.
John S. and Bessie Leger.
William B. and Mary Lowery.
William J. and Minnie Lane.
Mary A. and Robert Morgan.
Mary E. and James Montesi.
James S. and Sallie C. Melvin.
John and Jane E. Magilley.
Laura C. and Leonrad Mayne.
Marguerite and Robert S. Miller.
Jannie and Robert J. Mason.
James and Della Milman.
Mary and William F. Prettyman.
Alexander B. and Ella B. Russell.
Florence and John Russell.
Thomas H. and Ella Russell.
Mary J. and Joseph H. Reed.
Elizabeth P. and William H. Rulon.
Sallie and W. Dennis Redmond.
Annie M. and Rufus A. Roach.
Annie M. and George M. F. Reybold.
Ananias and Sarah E. Rogers.
William A. and Mary E. Pierce.
George W. and Boberta Phillips.
Mary and James Stanley.
Mary and Charles P. Sullivan.
John W. and Mary L. Sanderson.
Mary D. and Durbin Smith.
Caroline A. and Thomas J. Shandley.
Howard B. and Sarah W. Springer.
Sallie and Robert Sholes.
Henry F. and Louella Stroud.
Mary R. and George Shrome.
Mary S. and Nathan Stanton.
Mabel O. and William J. Till.
John and Anna Taylor.
Mary J. and William T. VanDyke.
Isaac H. and Laura B. Wright.
Grace and William Whittaker.
Ezmy K. and William H. Windsor.
Mary E. and Rufus W. Harrington.
Wesley T. and Lizzie Wright.
George E. and Mary F. Warrington.
William S. and Kate L. Wiley.
Dolly and Robert H. Williamson.
Samuel W. and Mary E. Wright.
Hegiah and Jalma Zebley.

Journalism for Women

IN the last ten years women have entered journalism in such numbers that it is difficult to find a paper of good standing that does not employ some of them in an editorial or reportorial capacity. Moreover the salaries paid to women writers and editors are, as a rule, equal to those given to members of the opposite sex, and where distinctive merit is shown, the tendency is to give rather more to them. There is no department of a daily, weekly or monthly periodical that a woman cannot fit herself for, and if she has the will and the ability she can succeed. When Miss Midy Morgan, a number of years ago, performed the duties of a cattle and market reporter for the New York Times, the last barrier which kept women writers from the same level with men in journalism was broken down, and since then it is admitted that one sex has as good a show in journalism as the other.

We have had women reporters since then who have made "scoops" for their respective papers equal in importance to any ever attempted by men. Several have traveled around the world alone in a given number of days; others have disguised themselves as men to investigate certains lines of work denied to women, and still others have suffered incarceration in prisons and lunatic asylums in order to spy out the systems employed inside of the institutions. All that we need now to make the circle complete is a woman war correspondent, and if opportunity should offer itself, there is no doubt but several would be equal to the emergency.

While such sensational methods of journalism may be pursued by some professional women writers, the majority would hang back, and prefer other lines of work. There is no necessity for any woman to adopt such extreme methods for success in writing, and in fact very few do. Many self-respecting men journalists would refuse to perform such work for any daily or weekly. There are plenty of other lines of writing that require intelligent, well-read and skilful writers, and of these a woman desiring to enter journalism should make herself acquainted.

In the first place there is a very erroneous idea about journalism and literature, entertained by those who have gathered their knowledge from periodicals, and not from natural experience. Literature is a very precarious and uncertain profession. Notwithstanding all that is printed about big prices being paid to authors, comparitively few can support themselves in this way. The number of magazines and papers that pay high prices for stories and articles is so limited that only a dozen or two of the best writers can be supported by them. The rest of the crowd must accept much smaller rates, and some times so very small that it must be a constant daily grind to make even a fair living.

Journalism is the proper profession for any one thrown upon her pen for a living, and pure literature can then be cultivated as a side issue. But first, a thorough study of journalism will be needed to make money enough to pay even the board. Even this work will absorb enough energy and talent to make the days and nights full. Many never thoroughly succeed in journalism and others rest satisfied by mastering this profession. The few who succeed in journalism and then make literature a success, can be numbered upon the fingers of the two bands.

A woman should master some subject and make a specialty of it, and then the more she writes upon it, the greater will be the demand for her work. The specialty should be one that is of timely interest, and not something that interested people two thousand years ago, but does not appeal to any body of this generation. The two greatest fields for women are the home and fashions, and also the children's department. There has been a steady demand for meritorious articles about the home, description of fashions and sketches for children. By nature a woman is better fitted to write on these subjects than men, and she could cultivate her gifts in this direction. Her work will become valuable according to the ability she shows in her articles. She must become the master of a good, pleasing, straightforward style; the possessor of many facts on all subjects under the sun, but chiefly of those directly pertaining to her specialty; and then discipline herself daily in arranging the facts of her subject in a pleasing and attractive way. She must understand the art of padding and amplifying, of describing a thing in a few, brief, striking sentences, and of giving life and importance to the most trivial commonplace subject.

This newspaper training cannot be acquired except by practical work on a paper, where the editorial pencil will quickly cut out, change, transpose and build up to suit the special needs of the journal. By observing the changes made by the editor, one soon learns to know just what is wanted, and how it is to be written. A study of the character of the articles used by the journal in question will greatly help one to comprehend the scope of the paper.

A newspaper reporter is paid either by space rates at an average of $4 to $8 per column, or a salary of $10 to $40 per week. There is such a wide difference in the amounts made by reporters and writers that it is difficult to strike an average. Everything, however, depends on the writer. If she is original, quick, witty, and skilful in writing up events and subjects, she can easily make from $25 to $40 a week, according to the kind of paper she gets on. Plenty of women in the large cities are making the latter salary, and many others considerably more. While learning the art of journalism, a woman may make enough to pay her board and clothe herself, and very few other professions would permit her to do this She must spend the time of her apprenticeship in study, and not in money making. In journalism she ought to make $8 to $10 a week at the start; and if she cannot do this, there is something wrong. She has either missed her calling, or she is not on the paper where she can make the most of her abilities.

On the weekly papers and magazines it is far more difficult for a woman to secure a good position until she has made herself well known by her writings. There is not much reporting to be done on such journals, and the chief employment for women is conducting departments and acting as associate editors. The salaries paid for workers on the weekly journals vary from $15 a week to $30 and $40. A position on a good weekly, however, is a permanent one, while in a daily journalism the personnel of the editorial department is constantly changing and shifting. With the advent of each new editor, there is apt to be a complete change in in the class of writers. But this need not affect one disastrously, if she has established herself by her articles. There are plenty of other papers open to her writings.

Everything considered the best way for a woman to enter journalism is to connect herself with a daily or weekly paper as a reporter. She may take regular assignments, or simply write up such subjects as she may pick up. The discipline she will receive will fit her for more ambitious work, and enable her to find out her own gifts and powers. No woman can expect to take a responsible position on a paper without first passing through a period of preparation in a minor capacity. She should then be an inveterate reader and observer of human nature, events and things in general. She should begin at once to collect facts clipped from all sources, and file them away for constant use. If she have talent and skill in writing, she can in time make a birth for herself in journalism that will make life very pleasant. G. E. W.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley attended the Memorial day ceremonies at Arlington cemetery, where addresses were delivered by Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, and Hon. Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Tracey L. Jeffords was orator of the day at the Soldier's Home Cemetery, and the address at the special services at the tomb of Gen. John A. Logan was delivered by Dr. J. S. Raub. At Congressional cemetery orations were dedelivered by Senator Cannon, of Utah, and Hon. J. A. Frear, of Wisc., and President Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read by Capt. W. O. Pretsinger, of the Department of Texas G. A. R. At St. Elizabeth's Cemetery Mr. T. J. Putnam was the orator. At Oak Hill cemetery the oration was by Representative W. H. King, and at Harmony cemetery by Rev. Geo. W. Lee.

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The Senate has made good progress in considering the tariff bill by paragraphs, and the rule adopted by the Republicans to have the steering committee agree each night upon the next day is working like a charm. The Committee has been sustained in every vote taken by the solid Republican vote and in every instance has also been supported by some Populist or Democrat votes. The tendency of the steering committee has been to raise the duties above what they were in the amended bill reported to the Senate, and it now looks as though the bill would not differ very widely from the Dingley bill as passed by the House when it becomes a law.

—

There has been so much Republican objection to the increase of the tax on beer and to the proposed duty on tea that both may be struck out of the tariff bill and the revenue that they would have realized be provided for in some other way, probably by tax on bank checks, deeds, mortgages and other conveyances, but this has not yet been fully determined upon; it is only being discussed.

—

Senator Alrich, speaking for the subcommittee that prepared the amendments to the Dingley bill, including the sugar schedule, in reply to Senator Tillman's sensational insinuation, made the most positive denial that the subcommittee was influenced by the sugar trust or its agents, and stated that only one man outside of three members of the sub-committee himself (himself and Senators Allison, and Platt of Conn.) knew what the contents of the sugar schedule were before the bill was reported to the Senate. That man was Senator Jones. of Nevada, who is a member of the Finance Committee, having been originally put on the committee as a Republican and left on as a Populist, after his announcement that he had becomee a member of that party. Senator Aldrich also stated that the sub-committee would welcome the most searching investigation of the manner in which the sugar schedule was prepared. The Senate will decide, probably this week, whether the Tillman resolution, directing an investigation by a special committee of five Senators, shall be adopted. It is probable that it will be, although nothing was accomplished by the other sugar investigation by the Senate three years ago, and the head of the sugar trust walked out of Court last week on a verdict of "not guilty" when he was tried for contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by members of the Senate Committe.

—

Senator Morgan made an exhibition of himself, and was compelled to take his seat by Senator Gallinger, who was presiding over the Senate at the time. Mr. Morgan has a bad case of Reed on the brain. He violated one of the rules of the Senate by specifically referring to the other branch of Congress and its failure to act as Mr. Morgan thinks it ought to act upon legislation that has been acted upon by the Senate.

—

It is denied at the State Department that the Sultan of Turkey has refused to receive Hon. James B. Angell, formerly President of the University of Michigan, as U. S. Minister. The stories to that effect probably originated with those who are interested in having that very thing occur and who have been trying to fill the Turkish Minister's mind with distrust of Mr. Angell, in order to bring it about. It is stated that Dr. Angell has engaged passage on a steamer which sails from New York June 11th and expects to start for Constantinople on that day.

—

Representative Lewis, James Hamilton Lewis he writes it, of the State of Washington, the man who had the temerity to attempt to help Jerry Simpson get periodically tumbled over by Speaker Reed, is about as near to being the "talking machine" he is called as any man who ever sat in either branch of Congress. Three hundred words a minute is about his gait. The House stenographers dread to see him start to talk.

ROYAL

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Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

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4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash - - $ 400.00
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12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897, $40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the leading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, as Rid by Geo. R. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, Fine Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Heat Lees Saddle.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:
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The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100, or
The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

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You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy
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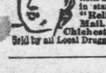
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SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
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Courting opposition and defying competition we invite the attention of the public to the largest and best assorted stock of
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500 Men's Suits, at $3.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
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1000 Pair of Pants at $1.00 to $5.00.
Bargains in every department too numerous to mention.
Our Custom Department is filled with selections of Foreign and Domestic goods from which we will make suits of the very lastest styles at $10 to $30.
Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.
"Entrance under the Clock."
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ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

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Agents for WM. LEA & SONS CO., in the PURCHASE OF GRAIN

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Clergymen, college professors, physicians, and lawyers, universally find them, as do all others, the one great remedy for dyspepsia. Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills are scientifically prepared, and *cure*. That's why they have so large a sale. White wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose. Send for a free sample.
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Prepaired only at Vaughan's Pharmacy West Main street, Middletown, Delaware, Is highly recommended by those who have used it. It will keep the fowls in good healthy condition, it being just as true of "birds" as anything else that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It will PREVENT CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by poultry men, and the hens being healthy will lay more eggs, and every good housewife knows that there is more money in eggs than from any other source of revenue the farm offers]
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The trade supplied at liberal discount.

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MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles H. Howell, Geo. V. Peverley.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, J. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 5, 1897.

Of Interest to Farmers

CRIMSON CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT.

Geo. N. Powell, in the "Country Gentleman" answers some queries as to crimson clover and buckwheat, which our readers will find suggestive.

1. We sow the clover seed with the buckwheat at the usual time. After the buckwheat is cut, the clover will make excellent growth, as the hottest weather is past, and crimson clover grows best in the cooler autumn.

2. I would apply 200 pounds of any high grade complete fertilizer per acre. A little nitrogen on Delaware County soil will greatly aid crimson clover to gather its own nitrogen freely after it gets well started.

3. Have not used buckwheat as a soiling crop, but the grain is a cheaper and more valuable dairy feed than most farmers are aware of.

4. As oats on the meadow land would be sown quite early in July, it would give unusual cultivation to the soil, for the finer the soil is made, the greater will be the success with the clover. Would sow two bushels of oats and ten pounds of clover seed per acre.

5. Home-grown seed is very important, as it has stronger vitality. Seed can be purchased of J. J. Rosa, Milford, Del., Samuel Derby, Woodside, Del., who are reliable men, and there are others who will not send out imported seed for home-grown.

If the soil is put in thoroughly fine condition, and the seed sown from 5th to 15th of July, there should be a fine growth through the fall to furnish good pasture in October and November, with a good covering left for the winter; but above all, the plant will have stored an abundance of nitrogen for the use of future crops, and especially for other grasses which are so valuable to the dairy interests of Delaware County. The natural grasses of this county are rich in variety, and exceedingly nutritious, but they have been seriously injured by several seasons of excessive drouths, and crimson clover can be used as a valuable agent in their restoration by sowing with buckwheat last of June, with oats early in July; also in corn and potatoes but all with reference to reseeding more successfully with other graeses the following spring.

The seed may be obtained of E. G. Packard, Dover, Del.

BIG STRAWBERRY YIELDS.

The "Country Gentleman" says strawberries have been grown on small beds at the estimated rate of eleven hundred bushels per acre. The late J. M. Smith, one of Wisconsin's best gardeners and fruit growers, reported over four hundred bushels; and M. Baumbach of Milwaukee, over seventeen hundred bushels from less than five acres. These are the largest yields of which we have authentic information. We have however, reason to believe that small beds may, under most favorable conditions, produce at the rate of five or six hundred bushels per acre; but that would be near the limit of probability.

Something whizzed by, a mingle ment of steel spokes and red bloomers. "What is that there?" asked Uncle Hiram, with drawing his gaze from the high buildings to look after the vision. "That is the new woman," answered his nephew. "The new women? Looks like the old boy.

Deer Park

To those contemplating a trip to the mountains in search of health or pleasure Deer Park, on the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, 3,000 feet above sea level, offers such varied attractions as a delightful atmosphere during both day and night, pure water, smooth, winding roads through the mountains and valleys, Cricket grounds Ball grounds, Golf links, Tennis courts, and the most picturesque scenery in the Alleghany range. The hotel is equipped with all adjuncts conducive to the entertainment, pleasure and comfort of guests.

There are also a number of furnished cottages with facilities for housekeeping.

The houses and grounds are supplied with absolutely pure water, piped from the celebrated "Boiling Spring," and are lighted with electricity. Deer Park is on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has the advantage of its splendid Vestibuled Limited Express trains between the east and west. Season excursion tickets, good for return passage until October 31, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country.

The season at Deer Park commences June 21, 1897.

For full information as to rates, rooms etc., address D. C. Jones, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, Md.

People buy Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take it now.

Our Woman's .....Column

SHOULD A WOMAN LIVE WITH A DRUNKEN HUSBAND?

OR answer to this question I would say, "Yes, and No." That is, it is a question of circumstances. If that husband was in the habit of boozing before she married him, and she took the vows of matrimony with a full knowledge of his habits, even though he had never been known to appear in public in an intoxicated state, then she is bound by the laws of God and man to stay by him though he make earth for her a hell. If she had full faith in his promise to "love, cherish and protect," when the lips uttering the vow were still wet with the last pull from the bottle in his pocket, and his breath enough to digust any decent woman, then there is no reason why the courts are free to set her free from her part of the contract, even though he exercises freedom for himself. Parallel to this is the divorce of a woman whose husband was a libertine before he married her, and so well known that she could not help but know of it, and yet she has vowed to take him for "richer or poorer, for better or for worse, till death do us part."

Would to God that the women of our land would rise en-masse against the evil of strong drink and that other evil which is such a fit companion to it, libertinism, and drive them out from all decent society, as they could if they would. But this question has two sides, and we must learn to draw the line in the proper place. When a man, upright and honorable to all appearances and by reputation, leads to the altar a woman who is pure in heart and life, and who has no reason to believe that the man she is takjng for a husband is even a moderate drinker, and then in after years he forgets his promises, and leaves his home for the saloons, drinks up the money which is as much hers as his own, makes a brute of himself, and would finally make one of her in name at the least, who can say that she is in duty bound to keep faith with him, and allow him to drag her down to hell with himself? As I interpret the gospel, while she would have no right to marry another while he lived, yet her duty would be to withdraw herself from the influences which can but do her harm, and him no good. Ten to one she would have more influence over him for good if she kept him at a distance, than though she give him full liberty to drag her down as low as himself. True, she should not be too hasty, and no stone should be left unturned to reform him, but if all efforts fail, why should she remain in such a polluted union until her health and her good name are covered with the filth of wrong doing? Better far to fling all sentiment to the winds in such a case, and save the one most worthy of saving, than that both be dragged down to the pit of darkness by the unworthy one. Many a man who expects to be carrid into the golden city by clinging to his wife's skirts, will find that in spite of her purity and goodness, both have been dragged into hell by his own impurity and filthiness of character.—J. B. Noyes.

***

WERE NOT ENGAGED.

They were coming away from the theatre, and they fell to discussing the young couple who sat in front of them, says the Chicago "Times-Herald."

"They are evidently married," said the girl in the Persian waist; "I notice that they didn't exchange a word while the curtain was down."

"Nonsense; they are merely engaged," said the girl in the black gown; "I heard him tell her that he did not consider the leading lady even pretty."

"Perhaps they are merely brother and sister," suggested the young man of the party.

"No, they weren't." said the girl in the Persian waist; "he'd have gone out between the acts if he was only her brother, while an engaged man wouldn't want to leave her, and——"

"A newly married man wouldn't dare to," broke in the girl in the black gown.

"She took off her hat as soon as she came in," remarked the young man. "That looks as if she was married and in the habit of consulting the feelings of some one else."

"Orthat they were not really engaged yet and she wanted to show him how considerate she could be," said the girl in the black gown.

"Or that she was merely conscious of having pretty hair," said the girl in the Persian waist. "Will you wager a box of chocolates that they are not married."

"I—I'd rather you ladies would settle it between you," said the young man, hastily. "You have so much more insight in such matters, you know."

"There they come, now," said the girl in the Persian waist. "Let us notice what they do and perhaps we can decide. If they are merely friends they will stop for cream soda and——"

"If they are engaged she will tell him how hungry she is and they will stop for supper," said the young man bitterly.

"While if they are married," went on the girl in the Persian waist, "he—there, what did I tell you?"

The couple paused before a cigar shop and he went in, while she waited at the door.

"You were right," said the girl in the black gown, they were married!"

Brawn to dentist—I won't pay anything extra for gas. Just yank the tooth out, even if it does hurt a little. Dentist—I must say you are very plucky. Just let me see the tooth. Brawn—Oh, I haven't got any tootache; it's Mrs. Brawn. She'll be here in a minute.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

PER CAPITA MONEY.

DO PRICES DEPEND UPON AMOUNT OR UPON KIND OF MONEY?

Facts Which Will Help to Dispel the "More Money" Delusion — Some Posers For the Silverite Professors Who Are Conducting the "National Financial School"—Why Are Prices High and Per Capita Money Low In Silver Standard Countries? — Should Deposits In Banks Be Included In Estimating Amount of Money Which Affects Prices?

One of the numerous fallacies upon which the free silver delusion is founded is the assumption by all silverites and cheap money advocates that prices are regulated by the amount of money in circulation and that there is any necessary relation between prices and amount of money. When driven from one position, the bimetallists take refuge in another just as insecure and illogical, but perhaps a little more hidden by sophistry. The more enlightened among them do not now assert that to double the amount of money is to double prices. They generally admit that the rapidity of circulation and the use of credits affects the efficiency of money and prevents an exact statement of the relation between amount of money and goods, but that more money undoubtedly means higher prices, and vice versa.

The per capita idea of money so prevalent with silverites is disproved in many ways. Statistics of prices and amount of money per capita in use in different countries at the same or at different times fail to show any certain relation between prices and money. Thus, while prices have declined in the world and in this country very greatly since 1800 or 1852 or 1872, the amount of money in use has increased enormously. From a per capita circulation of $4.99 in 1800, $14.63 in 1852 and $18.19 in 1872 we now have one of $23, and this notwithstanding the greater rapidity of circulation of modern dollars and the vastly improved and extended use of credits. Will some "more money" advocate please explain this great fall of prices in connection with the great increase in per capita money?

Again, the per capita circulation of the gold standard countries of the world is about $18; that of the silver standard countries only about $4.30. Will some of the silverite professors who are conducting "financial schools" in western and southwestern states explain to their classes why prices in silver standard countries are about twice as high as in gold standard countries, although the per capita circulation is less than one-third as great? Will they explain that the value of the material from which money is made has much more to do with prices than the amount of money in use? Will they tell their classes that gold has always been more valuable, weight for weight, than silver, and that it has recently become 33 times as valuable while most of the coining ratios of the world were established when gold was only 15 or 16 times as valuable as silver? Will they then explain that the value of both gold and silver bullion is fixed in the long run by the cost of production and that therefore the value of bullion does not depend upon the quantity of money in circulation?

Will they try to make it clear that if it takes five hours of labor to produce a bushel of wheat and five hours of labor to produce 23.22 grains of gold one product will exchange for the other—that is, the price of wheat will be $1 per bushel under our present standard? Will they then add that if it requires only 2½ hours' work to produce enough silver (371¼ grains) to make a dollar that the bushel of wheat will not exchange for less than two silver dollars, and that this is the reason why prices are higher in silver standard countries? Will they explain the original "American financial policy," which was to keep the coinage ratio as close as possible to the market ratio? Will they ask the members of their classes to vote to restore this "thoroughly American financial policy?"

If the corps of silver professors and cheap money statesmen who are conducting the "national financial school" fail to answer the preceding questions, perhaps they are willing to explain what kinds of money are included in making up the amount of money which affects prices. Does it include all kinds of government or state paper money, as well as gold, silver and copper coins? Does it include bank notes, which form a considerable proportion of our present circulating medium? If you include government and bank notes, why not include bank credits? Are not more exchanges and greater exchanges effected by means of checks than by means of either paper money or coins? Is it not as easy for one who has "credit" (deposits) in a bank to buy and sell as if he had money in his pocket? Do these credits or deposits necessarily consist of money at all? If a man has that amount of property, can he not have $1,000,000 credit with his bank on which to draw checks at any time? Cannot such a man buy and sell on a large scale without the use of ordinary money? Why, then, should bank deposits not be included in making up the per capita circulation of a country?

When the classes of the "national financial school" can pass an examination on these "per capita" questions, we will prepare a set of questions on other subjects, as, for instance, the cause of high and low interest rates, the advantages of high prices, the blessings of cheap money, etc.—Byron W. Holt.

Important Business.

"Appoint your committees, Mr. Reed, and let the house go to work," advises the Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.). "Two great subjects are now pressing upon the house for consideration. One is the bankruptcy bill and the other is currency reform."

Another Blow For Silver.

The Peruvian government in April suspended the coinage of silver and decided to prohibit its importation after May 10. It is probable that Peru wished to borrow money and that she could not do so while on a silver basis without paying very high rates of interest. The Shylocks of Europe refused to loan at low rates and to take chances of losing more by the depreciation of silver than they would gain from the interest. Oh, these wicked, grasping Shylocks who refuse to loan money at a loss!

If strength is what you want, you should study what causes your weakness.
It is practically lack of food.
But you eat three meals a day, and all you can eat at a time.
Yes, but do you digest it?
Food undigested, is not food. It is not nourishment.
It doesn't create strength.
To digest your food take Shaker Digestive Cordial at meals. After a while you will digest your food without it. Then you will get well, and strong and healthy.
Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion and all its symptoms, such as nausea headache, eructations, pain in the stomach, giddiness, loss of appetite, etc. Its makes you strong and fat and hearty.
Druggists sell it. Trial boitle 10 cents.

She Scorned the Idea—"See here," said he, "I want it settled right now who is to be the man of the house from now on!" "You are, of course" said she. "Do you suppose I wish to be anything so insignificant, vacillating and contemptible as a man?"

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's family Pills are the best.

"When I grow up, mom, I want you to make a minister out of me."
"Why, Johny, I am glad that such is your desire. I will speak to your father about it."
"Yes'm I want to go to Europe every summer!"

Fits Cured
From Universal Medical Journal
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a speciality of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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300 Shirt Waists,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.
A FEW SILK WAISTS.
300 Wrappers,
All Styles and all Prices, best of all our own make.
Ladies Suits Made to Order.
And full line always kept on hand, A full line of Clothing for Ladies. Underwear of all kinds.
MILLINERY!
The best line we have ever had in stock, at reasonable prices,
GEO. W. PETERSON

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Sprains, Coughs, Toothache,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is
Pain Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS')
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after May 17th 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P M	P. M.
Philadelphia	27.25	10.20	2.02	3.46	5.59	7.53
Baltimore	6.25	9.05	12.05	3.00	5.27	11.56
Wilmington	8.13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6.53	
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 3.00			
New Castle	8.27		3.05		7.06	
State Road	f 8.33		f 3.10		f 7.11	
Bear	f 8.38		f 3.15		7.16	
Porter	8.45		f 3.20	4.51	7.23	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.25		7.28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.34		f 7.36	
Armstrong	f 9.03				7.40	
Middletown	9 08	11.50	3.43	5.16	7.46	12.39
Townsend	9 17		3.52	5.26	7.54	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 7.59	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 4.07		f8.05	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4.13	5 42	8.10	12.67
Smyrna LV	9 23	11.57	4.02	5 22	8.00	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.18		f8.15	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.23		f8.21	
Dupont			f 4.26			
Dover	9.58	12 23	4.32	5.58	8.31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	12.29	4.39	6.04	8.37	a 1.24
Woodside	f10 11		f 4.46			
Viola	f10.15		f 4.51			
Felton	10 20	f12.40	5 00	6.16		a 1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53	5.10	6.28		1.50
Farmington	f10 42	a 1.00	f 5.18	f 6.36		
Greenwood	f10.50	a 1.07	f 5.26	f 6.44		
Bridgeville	10.58	f 1.15	5.34	6.52		a 2.14
Cannons	f11 05		f 5.39	f 6.57		
Seaford	11 13	1.26	5.48	7.0		2.26
Laurel	11 23	f 1.36	5.58	7.16		a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46	6.08	7.26		2.50
			a m. a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M.
Delmar	11.08		7.00	8.00	2.15	3.33
Laurel	f 1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	3.44
Seaford	f 1.34		7.23	8.24	2.35	3.58
Cannons			f 7.31	f 8.31		f 4.06
Bridgeville	p 1.48		7.37	f 8.37	f 2.46	4.13
Greenwood			f7.45	f 8.45	f 2.54	f 4.21
Farmington			f 7.53	f 8.53		f 4.29
Harrington	f 2.22		8.05	9 06	3.07	4.42
Felton	2.33		8.14	9.16	f 3.17	4.51
Viola			f8.18	f 9.20		f 4.55
Woodside			f8.22	f 9.24		f 4.59
Wyoming	2.46	36.57	f8.29	9.31	f 3 29	5.7
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9.38	3.35	5.13
Dupont		f7.08				
Cheswold		f7.13		f 9.48		f 5.22
Brenford		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5.27
Smyrna LV		7.14	8.42	9 49	3.43	5.22
Clayton		7.24	8.53	9.59	3.53	5.32
Gr'n Spring		f7.29				f 5.37
Blackbird		f7.34		f10.08		f 5.43
Townsend		7.39	9 06	10 13	4.06	5.49
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.15	5.57
Armstrong		f7.54				f 6.01
Mt. Pleasant		7.58		f10 32		6.05
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6.15
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.46	4.33	6.20
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6.25
State Road		f8.25		f10.56		6.30
New Castle		8.31	9.46	11.02		6.35
Farnhurst		f8.36	9.50	f11.07		
Wilmington	4 15	8.45	9 58	11.17	4.57	6.47
Baltimore	6.22	10.37	11.15	12.35	6.58	8.40
Philadelphia	5.11	9.32	10.46	12.06	5.42	7.33
			a m. a. m.	a m. p m	p. m.	p m.

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.
"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.
"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.
"p" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.
"x" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.15, 11.15, a. m., 2.51, 4.30 6 15, 6 50, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 p m., daily, 8.31, 9.4?, 11.02 a. m., 1.16, 5.36, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m. and arriving at 6.26 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m. week-days, 6 32 p m Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m., 1.42 Tuesdays, Thurs a nd Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.32 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.32 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 3 11 p. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week-days and 6.32 p. m., Returning, leave Berlin 6.55 a m week days.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5 30 p m., week days Returning leave Centreville 7 36 a. m., and 2 27 p.m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 3 38 a m., and 5.47 p m., week-days Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a m., week days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.10 p. m. Returning leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m, week-days and 2.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke. and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect January 24th, 1897.
TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE
WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.
‡ Express trains.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

New York, week-days, 3.13, 110.25, a. m 12.21, 12.29, 3.28 5.32, 17 39, 111 p. m Sun days, 3.13, 11.35, a. m. 3.28, 5.32, 7.39, 11.00 p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, 3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 7.36, 8.25, 9.15, 10.01, 10.25, 11.20, a. m., 12.21,12.40, 12.29, 3.28, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, 7.39, 9.15 11.00 p. m Sundays, 3.13, 7.36, 8.50, 11.25 a. m., 12.20, 3.28, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, 7.39, 9.15, 11.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, 3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 7.36, 8.25 9.15, 10.01, 10.25, 11.20 a.m., 12.40, 12.29, 3.55, 5.32, 6.30, 7.39, 9.15, 11 p. m. Sundays, 3.13, 7.36, 8 50, 11.25 a. m., 12 20, 3 28, 3.50, 5 32, 6 30, 7 39, 9.15, 11.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, 7.30, a. m., 12.21. 12.29, p. m., Sundays, 9 30 a. m.

Cape May, week-days, m., 8.25 a m, 12.29, p m,

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, 4.1 7.20, 8.49, 11 a. m., 12.55, 12.07, 2.54, 4.05, 4.5 6.16, 18 19 p. m. Sundays, 4.15, 7.02, 8.4 a m., 12.55, 12.07, 2.54, 4.57, 8 19 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.20, a. m 2.54 p.m.

Newark, Del., week-days, 4.13, 7.20, 8.49 11 a. m., 2.54, 4 08, 4.57, 6.16, 7.35, 8.19, 12.55 p m.

Sundays, 4.13, 7.20, 8.49 a. m. 2.54, 4.57, 7.35, 8.19p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, 6.16, p. m., Sundays, 4 57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis 8.49 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily 12.55, and 8.19, p. m.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, 8.19 p.m. daily. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Singerly accommodation, daily 7.20, a. m., 2.54, 7.35, p. m:

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 10.27, a. m., 2.54 4.57, p. m. Sundays, 10, a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station
Philadelphia, week-days, 3 30 p m
Baltimore, week-days, 2.50 p. m.
Landenburg and way stations, week days, 6.45, 10.30, a. m., 2 50, 5.30, p. m. Sundays, 9.55, a. m., 5.30, p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, 3.30, 6.15 7.10, 8.5, 9 30, 110 38, 11.30, a. m., 12.20, 11.38, 1.50, 3.30, 14.20, 4.30, 5 15, 5.41, 6 00, 6.30, 7.45, 8.45, 10.35, p m.

Sundays, 3.30, 8.15, 9.00, 11.30, a.m., 12.20, 11.38, 1.50, 14.20, 4 30, 6 30, 7.40 p. m.

Toledo and Detroit *4.13 a m., *4.57 p. m. and 7.28 p. m., daily:

Telephone, 183.

Ratesne. Western points than lower